

The Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century in Foreign Countries

Compiled by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

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1801.
Jan. 1—Legislative union established between Great Britain and Ireland.
Feb. 9—Treaty of peace between France and Austria.
March 2—French army in Egypt finally defeated by English.
March 24—Emperor Paul of Russia assassinated.
May 8—St. Domingo republic founded by Toussaint.

1802.
March 27—Treaty of peace signed at Amiens between France and England.
May 19—French Legion of Honor instituted by Napoleon.
Aug. 2—Napoleon elected first consul of France.
First electric light with carbon points produced in England.

1803.
May 18—England declared war against France.
Aug. 4—Robert Fulton started his first steamboat on the River Seine in France. It was only partially successful.

1804.
Aug. 11—Francis II., emperor of Germany, abdicated to become emperor of Austria.
Sept. 1—Planet Juno discovered by M. Harding. It is 254,000 miles from the earth.
Dec. 2—Napoleon crowned emperor of France.

1805.
May 25—Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan.
Aug. 5—Austria declared war against France.
Oct. 21—English fleet under Nelson destroyed French fleet at Trafalgar. Nelson killed.
Dec. 2—Battle of Austerlitz: Russians and Austrians defeated by Napoleon.
Dec. 26—Treaty of peace signed between France and Austria at Presburg.

1806.
Jan. 23—William Pitt died in England, aged 47.
May 16—An "order in council" issued by Great Britain declared the whole coast of Europe under blockade.
Oct. 14—Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.
Nov. 21—Berlin decree issued by Napoleon. It declared a blockade of the British isles, ordered all Englishmen in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war, forbade all trade in English merchandise, and several other things.
Dec. 30—Turkey declared war against Russia.

1807.
March 25—Abolition of slave trade in England.
July 7—Treaty of peace signed between France and Russia at Tilsit.
Nov. 7—Russia declared war against England.
Nov. 11—A British "order in council" issued that forbade neutral nations to trade with France or her allies except under tribute to England.
Dec. 15—Napoleon's Milan decree issued. It forbade trade with England and her colonies, and ordered confiscated every vessel paying tribute or submitting to English search.

1808.
May 5—Charles IV. and son of Spain abdicated in favor of Napoleon.
July—Beginning of peninsular war between France and Spain.

1809.
March 23—Gustavus IV. of Sweden compelled to abdicate.
April—Alliance between England and Austria against France formed.
July—Napoleon defeated Austrians at Wagram.
July 26—Pope Pius VII. captured by order of Napoleon and carried prisoner to France.
Sept. 17—Treaty of peace between Sweden and Russia signed at Fredrikshamn.
Oct. 14—Treaty of peace between Austria and France signed at Schonbrunn.

1810.
Dec. 31—Josephine divorced by Napoleon.

1810.
Jan. 6—Treaty of peace between Denmark and France signed at Paris.
Feb. 18—Andreas Hofer executed at Mantua, Italy.
March 11—Napoleon and Maria Louisa married at Vienna.
July 1—Louis of Holland abdicated at request of Napoleon. Holland annexed to France.
Sept. 18—Chili declared its independence of Spain.
Nov. 1—Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees revoked by France.
Nov. 19—Sweden declared war against England.

1811.
March 20—King of Rome, Napoleon II., born.
July 5—Venetia declared its independence of Spain.
1812.
May 23—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey at Bucharest.
June 17—"Orders in council" abandoned by England.
June 22—Napoleon declared war against Russia.
Sept. 7—French defeated Russians at Borodino.
Sept. 14—Moscow captured by the French.

1813.
Feb. 3—Prussia declared alliance with Russia and Sweden and declared war against France.
Aug. 10—Austria declared war against France.
Oct. 17, 18—Battle of Leipzig, battle of the nations. Napoleon defeated by the allies. Half a million men engaged.
Oct. 19—Retreat of the French army from Russia began. French loss during Russian campaign, 450,000 men.
Dec. 25—Army of the allies, numbering more than 1,000,000 men, began the invasion of France.

1814.
Jan. 14—Norway ceded to Sweden by Denmark.
March—The allies signed a treaty against Napoleon.
March 20—Slave trade in France abolished by proclamation of Napoleon.
March 31—Paris surrendered to the allies.
April 6—Napoleon I. of France compelled to abdicate.
May 5—Louis XVIII. returned to Paris as king of France.
May 30—Treaty of Paris signed between France and allied powers defining boundaries of France at what they had been previous to 1792.
June 23—Napoleon abdicated in favor of his infant son.

1815.
Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries. It concluded its labors and adjourned May 25, 1815.
Dec. 7—Marshall Ney, of France, executed.
George Stephenson built his first successful railway locomotive. It traveled at the rate of six miles per hour.

1815.
March 14—Napoleon returned to France from Elba.
June 18—Napoleon met final defeat by Wellington at Waterloo.
July 8—Louis XVIII. entered Paris as king of France.
July 15—Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Mailland of English frigate Bellerophon.
Sept. 26—Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed.
Oct. 8—Napoleon arrived at St. Helena.

Nov. 20—Second peace of Paris signed between France and allied powers.

1816.
Jan. 12—Family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by law of amnesty.
July 9—Argentine Republic declared its independence of Spain.
First permanent photograph made by aid of a camera by Joseph Nicéphore Niepce, of Chalons, France.

1817.
Feb. 3—The "Green Bag" inquiry began in England. The report of the parliamentary committee made on Feb. 19 resulted in the suspension of the habeas corpus act throughout England on Feb. 24.

1818.
June 8—Germanic confederation formed.
Nov. 17—Queen Charlotte of England died at Kew.
First percussion caps made in England.

1819.
June 16—District of Kutch in India sunk as a result of severe earthquake. Two thousand persons buried. During the same year many thousands perished from the same cause in Genoa, Palermo, Rome and other cities.

1820.
Jan. 29—King George III. of England died at Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. same day.
Feb. 23—Cato-Street conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the whole English ministry because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

1821.
Feb. 24—Mexico declared its independence of Spain. Iturbide crowned first emperor as Augustin I. Sept. 24, 1821.

1821.
April 6—War for Greek independence began against Turkey.
May 5—Napoleon died at St. Helena, aged 52.
July 2—Peru declared its independence of Spain.

1821.
Aug. 7—Queen Caroline of England died of a broken heart. Her husband, George IV., refused to permit of her coronation.

1821.
Sept. 21—Central American states declared their independence of Spain.

1822.
Jan. 27—Independence of Greece proclaimed.
Jan. 21—Turks massacred 40,000 inhabitants of Chios island, Greece.
Sept. 7—Portugal declared its independence of Brazil.
Dec. 1—Pedro I. crowned first emperor of Brazil.

1823.
March 25—Augustin I. of Mexico compelled to abdicate, and Mexico proclaimed a republic October 4, 1823.
April 7—French army entered Spain to restore despotic rule of King Ferdinand.

1824.
April 24—Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, Greece.
Aug. 4—Bolivia declared its independence of Spain.
Sept. 16—Bolivia XVIII. of France died.

1825.
May 29—Count of Artois crowned king of France as Charles X.
Dec. 1—Emperor Alexander I. of Russia died. Nicholas I. crowned emperor.

1826.
April 30—National guard of France disbanded.
June 2—Conference called by Central and South American states to determine rights of those states met in Panama. United States sent representatives.

1827.
July 6—Treaty between England, France and Russia signed at London to secure peace between the three powers.
Aug. 8—George Canning, premier of England, died.
Oct. 20—Allied fleet of England, France and Russia annihilated Turkish and Egyptian fleet at the Morea.

1828.
April 26—Russia declared war against Turkey.

1829.
April 12—Roman Catholic relief bill passed by British parliament. It admitted Catholics to parliament and to most civil and military offices under the crown. By its passage civil war in England and Ireland was averted.
June 2—James L. M. Smithson, founder of Smithsonian Institution, died at Genoa, Italy.

1830.
Sept. 14—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey in which Greek independence was acknowledged.

1830.
June 26—King George IV. of England died. He was succeeded by his brother, William IV.
July 27—Beginning of second French revolution.
Aug. 2—Charles X. of France abdicated in favor of his son, Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, crowned king August 9.
Aug. 20—Belgium's revolution against France began in Brussels.
Sept. 15—Liverpool and Manchester railway, the first of the English railway lines, opened.
Nov. 23—Polish revolution against Russia began.

1831.
Dec. 17—Gen. Bolivar, hero of South American independence, died.

1832.
June 7—First reform bill in England became a law. It prevented a revolution and gave to the middle classes the same political power in the kingdom.
Sept. 21—Sir Walter Scott died in England.

1833.
Sept. 29—Ferdinand VII. of Spain died.

1834.
May 19—Gen. Lafayette died in France, aged 77.

1835.
July 10—Beginning of Carlist revolution in Spain.
Aug. 1—Slavery abolished in British colonies. Eight hundred thousand slaves freed.
Antiseptic dressings and wounds with carbolic acid first discovered by Lister.

1835.
July 25—An attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe of France with an internal machine resulted in the death of Marshal Mortier and nearly 40 other persons, and the wounding of many others.

Sept. 9—Corporation reform act, granting self-government to towns, denied since fourteenth century, passed by British parliament.

1836.
July—The first railway opened in Canada. Modern germ theory of disease first suggested by discovery of yeast plant by Cagniard Latour in France. It has since been put to practical use by such men as Pasteur, Koch, Lister and many others.

1837.
June 30—King William IV. of England died. Succeeded by his niece, Princess Alexandra Victoria. The crowns of England and Hanover separated.
First railway line in Russia opened. It ran from St. Petersburg to Charsko-Selo.

1838.
June 23—Coronation of Alexandrina Victoria as queen of England.
First telegraph line set up in Great Britain on line of Great Western railway by Cooke.

1839.
March—Opium war between China and England began.
Aug. 24—Carlist revolution in Spain began. It had lasted five years and cost 300,000 lives.
Louis Jacques Maudé Daguerre patented his process of photography in France. During the previous year the French government had voted him a life pension of 6,000 francs a year if he would publish without patenting his process in France.

1840.
Feb. 19—Queen Victoria married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.
Dec. 15—Remains of Napoleon I. interred in Paris.

1841.
Aug. 20—Large English expedition began the ascent of the Niger river for the purpose of establishing an English colony in Central Africa. Disease broke out among the colonists and the three vessels carrying the expedition were forced to return to the coast.
Nov. 2—Afghanistan rebelled against England. During this rebellion the English ambassadors were murdered and the greater part of the English army of occupation, numbering 26,000 persons, were killed.
Nov. 9—Prince of Wales born.

1842.
Feb.—Algeria annexed to France.
May 20—Attempted assassination of Queen Victoria. A second attempt was made July 3 of the same year, and again June 27, 1850.
Aug. 23—Peace treaty between England and China signed at Nanking, China. This treaty opened the five ports of China to the trade of the world.

1843.
July 27—Canton China opened to the British in compliance with treaty of peace of Aug. 23, 1842.

1844.
Feb. 12—Political conspirators in Ireland, including the O'Connells, father and son, found guilty.

1845.
Dec. 14—The Sikh war began in India. During the year the Danish possessions in India were purchased by England.
The Sahara desert explored during the year by James Richardson, of England.

1846.
June 25—Corn laws of England repealed by parliament. This was practically the beginning of English free trade as it exists to-day.

1847.
Nov.—Chloroform first used as an anæsthetic by Sir James Young Simpson, of Edinburgh.

1848.
Jan. 28—Frederick VII. of Denmark proclaimed a new constitution, making the government a constitutional monarchy.
Feb. 24—Louis Philippe, king of France, abdicated to become duke of Nemours.
June 2—Rebellion of Paris communists against the republic began. It lasted but four days, but resulted in the loss of nearly 25,000 lives and the destruction of one-fourth of the city of Paris.

1849.
Aug. 12—George Stephenson, inventor of the railway locomotive, died in England, aged 67.
Nov. 4—French constitution adopted by the national assembly.
Dec. 10—Napoleon inaugurated president of France.
First settlement of the Boers in the Transvaal.

1849.
Feb. 9—National assembly of the Roman republic declared pope's temporal power at an end.
March 4—New constitution combining empires of Austria and Hungary proclaimed by Francis Joseph.

1850.
July 2—Sir Robert Peel died in London, aged 62.
Aug.—Tao-ping rebellion began in China.

1851.
March 30—Sixth census of the United Kingdom taken; population 27,637,761.
May 1—First world's fair opened in Crystal Palace, London.
May—Gold discovered in Australia.

1852.
Feb. 17—Birth of Napoleon III. Aug. 15, decreed to be the only national holiday in France.
Sept. 14—Duke of Wellington died, aged 83.
Dec. 2—French empire restored. Louis Napoleon crowned emperor of France as Napoleon III.

1853.
Jan. 23—Louis Napoleon married to Eugenie de Montijo of Spain.
Oct. 5—Turkey declared war against Russia. This was the beginning of the Crimean war.

1854.
April 11—Russia declared war against England and France as allies of Turkey.
Oct. 25—Battle of Balaklava fought in the Crimea.
Nov. 5—Fifty thousand Russians defeated 10,000 French and English at battle of Inkermann.

1855.
Jan. 28—Railroad across isthmus of Panama opened.
March 2—Emperor Nicholas of Russia died. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

1856.
March 30—Treaty of peace between England, France, Austria and Turkey signed in Paris. The treaty guaranteed the independence of Turkey. In this war more than 1,000,000 men perished of disease and in battle.
Nov. 12—Grand Trunk railway of Canada completed from Quebec to Toronto, 550 miles.

1857.
May 11—Mutiny of Sepoys in India broke out. English residents of Delhi massacred.
Aug. 5—First attempt made at laying submarine cable. Started from Valencia, Ireland. Cable broke and attempt was abandoned until the following year.

1858.
Feb. 12—Constitution of the Transvaal republic proclaimed.
June 19—Alexander taken by the English from the Sepoy rebels. This practically closed the rebellion in India.
July 25—Political disabilities of Jews in England relieved by a bill introduced by Lord Russell. This was done to permit Nathan Lionel Rothschild to take a seat in the house of commons to which he had been elected. The first Jew elected to political office in England.

1859.
April 21—First diet of new German empire taken; population 3,814,108.
May 28—Last of the French insurgents surrendered.
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1860.
May 11—Garibaldi landed at Marsala, Sicily. On May 14 he proclaimed a republic in the name of King Victor Emmanuel II. This was the beginning of the war of the Sicilian unification. It was the beginning of the Italian unification.

1861.
Jan. 2—Frederick William IV. of Prussia died.
Feb. 18—First Italian parliament met at Turin.
Feb. 26—Italian parliament decreed Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, king of Italy.
Oct. 18—William I. crowned king of Prussia.
Dec. 14—Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, husband of Queen Victoria, died.

1862.
Oct. 8—Count Otto von Bismarck appointed prime minister of Prussia.

1863.
Feb. 1—All Russian serfs freed by Alexander II. Previous to the emancipation of the serfs on imperial domains in 1858 there were more than 23,000,000 serfs in the Russian empire. Of these 16,000,000 were freed in 1858 and the remainder in 1863.

1864.
June 12—Archduke Maximilian entered City of Mexico as emperor.

1865.
Aug. 15—First vessel passed through Suez canal from Mediterranean to the Red sea.
Dec. 18—Lord Palmerston, English premier, died.

1865.
Sept. 1—Government of India transferred from East India company to Great Britain.

1865.
April 26—Austrian army of 120,000 men invaded Sardinia. This was the beginning of the war for Italian nationality.
May 10—Emperor Napoleon III. took the field at the head of the French troops as an ally of Sardinia against Austria.
June 2—Austrians defeated by French and Sardinians at Magenta. Austrian loss, 27,000 men.
June 24—Austrians defeated at the battle of Solferino.
Nov. 10—Definite treaty of peace signed between Austria and France and Sardinia.
Zurich, Italian nationality recognized by Austria.

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1867.
Jan. 1—Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India.
Feb. 5—Circular issued by Russia declaring Ottoman empire a menace to Europe and to sentiments of humanity.
April 12—Transvaal republic annexed to English dominions by proclamation.
April 23—First battle of the Russo-Turkish war fought near Batoum on the Black sea.
June 15—West India docks, London, first lighted by electricity.
Sept. 2—M. Thiers, first president of third French republic, died at St. Germain.
Dec. 1—Turks defeated by Russians at battle of Plevna; 60,000 Turks surrendered.

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Feb. 20—Leo XIII. elected pope.

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March 2—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey that closed the Russo-Turkish war.

1867.
April 18—Three hundred thousand cotton mill operatives struck in Lancashire, England, against reduction of wages. Strike lasted nine months and was partially successful.

1867.
June 12—Congress representing great European powers met at Berlin to settle eastern questions growing out of Russo-Turkish war. It concluded an international treaty and adjourned July 23.

1867.
Sept.—Disson's announcement of his method of electric lighting produced a panic in London gas companies' stocks.

1867.
Nov. 16—British began campaign against ameer of Afghanistan. It was in this war that Lord Roberts won renown.

1867.
April—Peru and Bolivia declared war against Chili.

1867.
May 1—Dr. Livingstone died at Itala, Central Africa, aged 60.

1867.
May 5—England and France assume control of Egyptian finances.

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Dec. 30—The South African republic proclaimed by Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius. They had persistently opposed the English occupation of the land by the English from the time of its annexation.

1867.
Feb. 24—Work began on the De Lesseps canal at Suez.

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Feb. 25—English defeated by the Boers at battle of Majuba hill.

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March 13—Czar Alexander II. of Russia assassinated by nihilists in St. Petersburg.

1867.
April 14—Kingdom of Romania established by coronation of Prince Charles as king.

1867.
May—Work begun on the Canadian Pacific railway.

1867.
July—Insurrection in the Sudan, led by the mahdi, began against Egypt.

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Aug. 2—Treaty of peace signed between England and the Boers. The former surrendered the territory to the Transvaal state, and the latter recognized English suzerainty.

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1867.
July 15—The law expelling the Jesuits from Germany, passed by first German parliament, published.

1873.
Jan. 9—Emperor Napoleon III. of France died in England.
Feb. 11—King Amadeus of Spain abdicated and a republic was established.
June 29—Foreign ministers first received by the emperor of China.
Sept. 6—Last installment of the Franco-Prussian war indemnity paid by France to Germany, and German troops left France Sept. 16.

1874.
Oct. 31—An American schooner, Virginus, with Cuban insurgent expedition, captured by Spaniards. Thirty Americans and six British of the expedition shot Nov. 4-7.

1875.
July—Peasants of Herzegovina rebelled against Ottoman government to resist collection of taxes. This led to rebellions in the Turkish provinces of Servia, Bosnia and Montenegro lasting through 1876, and ended in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 and the final establishment of the Balkan states.

1876.
June 30—First railway opened in China from Shanghai to Woonsoo, 11 miles. It was afterwards torn up because of the superstitions of the natives.

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